

LABOR'S VOTE WILL SEND WILSON BACK TO WHITE HOUSE

Federation's Vice President
Says President Will Get
Union Men's Support.

Frank Morrison, Vice President of the American Federation of Labor, was at the Hotel Continental yesterday for a few hours before starting out for Connecticut to make a final swing of that State for President Wilson.

"There isn't the slightest doubt in my mind," said Mr. Morrison, "about the result of this election. The people of this country are going to send Mr. Wilson back to the White House—by how big a plurality I leave the expert to figure out. Mr. Wilson is just as sure of re-election as he is of getting the largest part of the entire registered votes of union men throughout the country. Everywhere labor leaders have held labor meetings, the attendance has been large, and the reports that come to headquarters of labor committees in the various States show constantly growing enthusiasm. Let me be absolutely frank. I don't claim that there haven't been some exceptions to the crowded meetings I speak of. For instance, I had a labor meeting in one section of Pittsburgh last Saturday night—mind you it wasn't a meeting for the whole city. The hall was filled. It wasn't packed. Reports I got from labor leaders in Western Pennsylvania confirm me in the belief that the Republican Party is alarmed about Pennsylvania, and that explains the renewed activity there this week."

"Organized labor has all the right in the world to support Mr. Wilson. With the exception of the convict labor question the docks are practically cleared of the bill of grievances drawn up by the A. F. of L. in 1906, during Mr. Roosevelt's Administration, and labor has made greater upward strides during Mr. Wilson's Administration than during any that preceded it. Let me add just this—no matter what may be the outcome, and personally I have reason to know that there is no doubt of Mr. Wilson's election—nobody can deny the statement that Mr. Wilson has had and is getting the hearty support of more than two-thirds of the labor leaders of the country and that that number is actually on the stump for him."

Mr. Morrison pointed out that John P. White, head of the United Mine Workers of America, is backing the President; also Frank Hayes, a Socialist, who is Vice President of that organization; also John H. Walkers, another Socialist and official of the mine workers.

ACHING TEETH RELIEVED AT HOME

Sloan's Liniment Robs Toothache
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in a Few Minutes

No need to pace the floor all night with the agony of a throbbing tooth. Sloan's Liniment will quickly relieve the pain and give you rest.

A single application and the pain usually disappears. Sloan's Liniment gets right to the root of the trouble. Like a warming balm it relieves congestion, and in a few minutes toothache is reduced.

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Sloan's Liniment at all drug stores in 25c, 50c and \$1.00 bottles.

**Sloan's
Liniment**
KILLS PAIN



**In
Your Garbage Can**
toilet bowl, kitchen sink, scrubbing water, etc., this powerful disinfectant & deodorant will prevent foul odors & destroy disease germs. Use it daily in your toilet. At all grocers and druggists—10c a can.

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FORFEIT**
Intense strength of delicate, nervous, run-down people. 100 percent in ten days in most cases. Right result if it fails. Ask your doctor or pharmacist about it. It can hardly be obtained from any good drug store.—Adv.

Wilson's Opinion of Labor Before He Entered Politics

New York City, June 16, 1909.

Hon. Woodrow Wilson,
President Princeton University,
Princeton, N. J.

Dear Sir:—

In the New York Times of June 14, which purports to give extracts of your baccalaureate address to the students of Princeton University, you are quoted as follows:—

"You know what the usual standard of the employee is in our day. It is to give as little as he may for his wages. Labor is standardized by the trade unions, and this is the standard to which it is made to conform. No one is suffered to do more than the average workmen can do. In some trades and handicrafts no one is suffered to do more than the least skillful of his fellows can do within the hours allotted to a day's labor, and no one may work out of hours at all or volunteer anything beyond the minimum."

Now, your reported remarks strike me as being so extraordinary—so different from what I, as a member of organized labor, have found to be the facts—that I feel impelled to ask you if the foregoing paragraph is a correct report of what you said.

If you are correctly quoted, I should like to have you give me your authority for your statement that in labor unions "no one is suffered to do more than the average workmen can do." Also give me the names of a few trades or handicrafts where "no one is suffered to do more than the least skillful of his fellows can do within the hours allotted to a day's labor, and no one may work out of hours at all or volunteer anything beyond the minimum."

As a matter of course, a president of a university of the reputed standing of Princeton would not make statements in his baccalaureate address unless he knows, or at least fully believes, that his statements are true. Therefore it ought not to be a difficult matter for you to oblige me with the names of those labor unions whose laws, or even policies, bring about the results you specify.

Awaiting your reply with lively interest, I am,
Yours very truly,

Care Evening Telegram,
New York City.

Edgar R. Lavery.

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
PRINCETON, N. J.

June 16th, 1909.

My dear Sir:—

Your letter of June 16th contains a very proper challenge. I quite agree that I ought not to make the statements I did make about the trades unions, unless I were able to cite cases in verification of my statements.

I, of course, had no individual trades unions in mind which I can name by number, but I had in mind several cases of buildings in New York City, for example, the brick layers working on which spent about one third of the working day sitting around, smoking their pipes and chatting, because they had laid the number of bricks to which they were limited for the day by the union to which they belonged.

I had in mind numerous experiences of my own in dealing with working men in Princeton, where I once found it impossible, for example, on a very cold evening to get a broken window pane mended at the house of an invalid friend, because the

prescribed labor hours of the day were over and the glazier could not venture, without risking a strike, to do the work himself and could not order any of his workmen to do it. I had in mind scores of instances, in short, lying within my own experience and resting upon the testimony of friends in whose veracity I have every reason to have the greatest confidence.

I of course could not, in the case of more than one or two of these instances, give legal proof of my assertions, but the evidences I have are entirely sufficient to convince me of the general truth of the statement I made.

Very truly yours,

Woodrow Wilson

Mr. Edgar R. Lavery.

Labor's Opinion of Hughes After He Retired From Politics

"HE WAS A GREAT GOVERNOR"

"Now that Governor Hughes has retired from politics and ascended to a place on the highest judicial tribunal in the world, the fact can be acknowledged without hurting anybody's political corns, that he was the greatest friend of labor laws that ever occupied the governor's chair at Albany. During his two terms he has signed 56 labor laws, including

among them the best labor laws ever enacted in this or any other state. He also urged the enactment of labor laws in his messages to the legislature, even going so far as to place the demand for a labor law in one of his messages to an extra session of the legislature.

"Only 162 labor laws have been enacted in this state since its erection in 1777—in 133 years. One-third of these, exceeding in quality

all of the others, have been enacted and signed during Governor Hughes's term of three years and nine months.

"With such a record of approval and suggestion of progressive legislation in the interest of humanity to his credit, it is easy to believe that human rights will have a steadfast and sympathetic upholder in the new Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States."

From the October, 1910, Issue of Legislative News,
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Labor's Opinion of Hughes is Based on WHAT HE HAS DONE

These Are Some of the Laws He Advocated and Signed While Governor of New York:

Wainwright Commission of Inquiry.
Automatic mutual agreement compensation law.
Automatic compulsory compensation.
(The first law of this kind enacted in the United States.)
Limiting the hours of labor for street car men.
Limiting the hours of labor for men in train service.

Limiting the hours of labor for signalmen and railroad telegraphers.

Placing young women from 18 to 21 years of age in the protected class.

ELEVEN CHILD LABOR LAWS extending over a period from 1907 to 1910.

(These laws secured the first definite standard for the protection of children in New York.)

Reconstructed the State Department of Labor.

Changed the penalties to make enforcement of labor laws easier.

Requiring semi-monthly payment of wages.

THIRTEEN LAWS relating to welfare, safety and sanitation in workshops.

Republican National Publicity Committee